

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALT LAKE CITY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893

NUMBER 4

FOOTBALL IN THE SNOW

University of Utah Defeated by
the Brawn Cres-
cents.

WAS A HARD
FOUGHT BATTLE.

The 'Varsity Athletes Unable to
Score.

Harvard's Famous Captain and
Coach Describes the Contest for
The Herald-Conditions Were All
in Favor of the Crescents and
They Played a Bucking Game
From Start to Finish—A Woman's
Impressions of the Big 'Thanks-
giving Game.

Score:
Crescents..... 6
U. of U. Positions..... 0
U. of U. Positions..... 0
Stringfellow..... Center..... O. Anderson
Wallace..... Left Guard..... Twomey
Jepson..... Right Guard..... Livingston
Loring..... Left Tackle..... Barker
Jonas..... Right Tackle..... Barker
Hemstead..... Left End..... Barker
Glimmer..... Right End..... Barker
Kimball..... Left Half..... Barker
Porter..... Right Half..... Barker
Varian..... Quarterback..... Barker
Odell..... Fullback..... Barker
U. of U. Sub-..... Tripp, Evans, Langlois
Crescent Sub-..... Lynberg, Verno, J.
Lawless, W. O'Brien
Touchdown—Scored by Price.
Missed goal—O'Brien.
Empire—O'Brien.
Referee—Hudson.
Playing Time—Two thirty-five minute
halves. Ten minutes intermission.

Three inches of snow
saw the thermometer
point at two. The
game was a very creditable
exhibition of football. The game started
very slow, as both teams were chilled
by the five or ten minutes delay which
preceded the call of "play." The
Crescents' "bucking the line" was
exceptionally good, considering the slip-
pery ground. The small amount of
fumbling they indulged in was sur-
prising.

On the other hand the University
usually wins. Good tackling, hard
and discouraged the best rush line
in the country. Again and again when it
seemed probable that the University

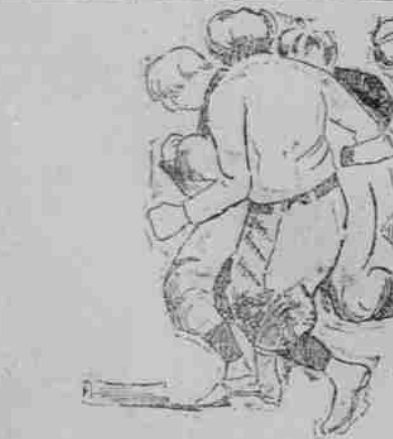


CAPTAIN KIMBALL.

might score, a fumble gave the Cres-
cents the ball.

Taken as a whole the game was a
well-earned victory, due to good work
by the Crescent backs and the excellent
work of the whole team. When the
University at the beginning of the sec-
ond half forced the ball well into the
Crescent territory the Crescent defense
strengthened and the ball was forced
back.

Little or no attention was paid to the
new rule, which prohibits more than



A CRESCENT RUN.

five men to form within five yards back
of the rush line. Had this rule been en-
forced it is somewhat doubtful that any
scoring would have been done.

The game was an exhibition of
straight football; few or no tricks were
tried. Tricks are much talked about in
the papers, but it is the team that best
knows the rudiments of football that
backs fumbled in a way that would
quick interference are worth many
dodgy tricks.

I can unconditionally commend the
good spirit shown on both sides. There
was no unnecessary roughness nor any
intentional violation of rules. It was a
typical game of modern football, where
each man had his part to act and in
acting that part he had no time or in-
clination for rough play.

I doubt that anyone unprejudiced
could have objected to such a game as
was played yesterday. While the game

did not show the finished eleven that
have become so common both east and
west, it did show material from which
hard work and experienced handling
would turn out an eleven that ought
to hold its own against many or most
of the minor eastern teams.

A. F. HOLDEN.

TRIUMPH OF THE RED AND BLUE.

Prestige of the Mighty Heroes of
the University Broken at Last.

There is sadness on the chaste brows
of the U. of U., and the oil of gladness
mingles not in the chrysanthemum



LE GRAND YOUNG, JR.

domes of the red and white. The
gleaming banners of the U. of U. no
longer flutter in the autumnal mists
with the proud pomp and blazonry of
victory. The glory of their flaming
red and snow white departed yester-
day, when the chill zephyrs came down
from the hills and the twilight gath-
ered over the U. of U. campus. When
the sun crimsoned the sea beyond the
western hills these proud conquerors,
the great invincibles, the Ell of the
west, limped slowly out of the snow-
robed campus, crestfallen with defeat,
while Crescent colors flared over their
heads and Crescent shouts roared in
their ears.

It was a wondrous battle, fought on
a campus packed with snow, and the
memory of it will grow green ever-
lastingly on the hillsides of Zion. The
contest was fast and fierce, and the
populace of Salt Lake yelled until it
was hoarse over the superb interference,
the wondrous tackling, the
strong and stubborn bucking.

Victory, almost until the end of the
second half, was doubtful. Snow was
thick under the feet of the athletes,
and no opportunities were afforded for
brilliance in end plays. It was essen-
tially a game of mass plays, and suc-
cesses perched upon the team with the
greatest power at crashing through
the opposing line. It was a battle of
sneaks as much as a battle of science,
and it will require a conflict on a fair
day with a good campus to satisfy the
enthusiasts as to which team has the
greater prowess as kickers of the pig-
skin.

The oval was slippery with snow and
the stiffened fingers of the athletes
were never sure of their grip when they
fastened upon it. It was as elusive
as a pugilistic punching bag, and fre-
quently went whirling several yards
from where the players were massed.

Every time a punt was attempted it
proved futile, and usually resulted only
in skimming the ball over to the ene-
my's camp. In vain did Odell try to
change the fortunes in favor of the
red and white by his famous punts. The
high career of his foot came not from
the impact of his foot came not from
the effort only resulted in disaster.

The rock upon which the red and
white camel to grief was the almost
invincible "turtle back" plays which
the Crescents performed throughout
the whole game. The interference of
the Crescent braves was entirely im-
pregnable, and the red and white beat
in vain upon its compact body.

The discipline of the Crescent ath-
letes is without a flaw. When they
came ploughing into the opposing line
it is with the unvarying precision of
well oiled clock work. A game in the
snow was essentially a Crescent game.
Their terrible effectiveness rests in the

center line was as unmovable a bul-
wark as ever, and Young, Porter and
Glimmer did not lose any of their former
laurels.

The crowd was large and wildly en-
thusiastic. About 1,000 people sat on
the bleachers or stood in swarming
lines around the railing, and cheered
the gridiron warriors.

IN DETAIL.

How the Battle Was Fought and the
Victory Won.

When the two teams came over the
campus on the trot, there was a flutter-
ing among the bleacher flags, and a U.
of U. and Crescent cheer banged simul-
taneously over the field. They looked
like warriors of many gory battles.
Their canvas suits bore upon them the
trimmings of other conflicts.

Kimball won the toss up, and when
the referee's whistle sent its first blast
over the field his men were gathered
on the East goal. O'Brien made the
kick off, and Porter came dashing back
with the oval to the 40-yard line. When
they lined up again, Kimball took the
leather and crashed through the center
for five yards. Then the oval was fum-
bled and went to the Crescents.

The Crescents kept the snow-clad
leather for only a moment. In the next
scrimmage it went spinning over the
snow, and the blonde dome of Young
closed over it. Hemstead and Odell
battered the center with small gains.

Then Odell tried a punt and the ball
went spinning back into Crescent ter-
ritory, but the alert O'Brien got pos-
session of it and placed it on the 35-
yard line. The Crescents at once be-
gan a savage hammering on the U. of
U. line. O'Brien dashed through for
three yards and then Price darted
through the line and conveyed the oval
ten yards to the forward, where he
was winged by the fleet Hemstead.
O'Brien made another of his dashes
through the center. Price banged
through for five yards, and in the
scrimmage his features were damaged
and he spat blood from his mouth.
The U. of U. stood like a wall of
stone against the next onslaught and
the ball went to the red and white
on downs. Young got his wily form
through the line for four yards; in the
next scrimmage the oval slipped from

over the field from the red and white.
No gain had been made, and the fate
that governs the fortunes of football
had saved the U. of U. from a Crescent
touchdown.

The U. of U. took the ball on downs.
A grim determination, the determina-
tion of a last desperate resistance, was
in the faces of the red and white. The
ball was passed to Kimball, and his
hard, little form bored through the op-
posing line like a javelin. The Cres-
cents were pushed five yards back from
the goal posts. Porter pounded
his way through for three yards.
Hemstead dashed through, with the
speed of a flying spectre, and carried
the ball out of danger. A great
clamor arose among the U. of U.
shouters. Young, the steady and im-
movable, was tried through the center
and pushed the ball three yards
farther from the point of danger.

Then the bunched, sinewy form of
Porter, with a whole legion of strength
behind, bore once more through the
enemy's ranks.

Glimmer received the ball, but the slip-
periness beneath was fatal to a hasty
start, and the Crescents brought him
down without a gain on the 25-yard
line.

The onslaughts of the Crescents this
time were met with superb opposition.
Lawless and Price both pounded in
vain on the impregnable U. of U. front,
and once more the oval was with the
U. of U. on downs.

Kimball drove through the center in
a way that nothing could resist. The
red and white now waved triumphantly.
Their almost shattered hopes were
again fired. Porter, Young and Glimmer
pounded their way through the Cres-
cent line, and the ball was steadily and
surely moving towards the Crescent
territory. Hemstead and Porter car-
ried the ball seven yards farther
through the Crescent ranks. Then
Porter plunged to the leeward, forget-
ful of his interference, and the Crescents

the hands of Porter, but Jonnasen's
lean form swooped down upon it. But
the fates were against the U. of U. and
the Crescents recaptured the coveted
leather on downs.

O'Brien and Price resumed their for-
mer tactics and pounded through the
U. of U. line as though it had been a
sieve. O'Brien went for several yards
from the back and hammered through
like a steam drill. Six yards towards
the goal he went, and then, to the ac-
companiment of a wild volley of cheers
from the blue and red, the oval was
dashed forward to within two yards
of the U. of U. goal. The red and white
gathered for a final campaign of re-
sistance, but they could not withstand
the concerted hammering of the Cres-
cent wedge, and Price went swaying
over the line for the first touchdown.

O'Brien failed to kick goal.

Crescents 4. U. of U. 0.

The campaign of the Crescents had
been fierce and rapid. As they
trudged back through the snow,
the black mass on the Crescent side
of the bleachers shouted frantically.
The crowds where the red and white
fluttered were grim and silent.

The ball failed to respond properly



to Odell's kick off and went spinning
around in the snow. In the next punt,
the impact of his ice-covered shoe
lifted the oval scarcely four feet from
the ground. Barker took the ball at
the 40-yard line.

Lawless was given the ball and after
a surge forward of five yards was
tackled beautifully by Young. Price's
next bound against the center met a
solid front and he was repelled with no
gain. Again the lines crashed to-
gether and when they broke apart
Lawless was lying with his face in the
snow. After rehabilitating his chest
with oxygen he limped back into line.

The powerful interference of the
Crescents carried them forward like
the car of Juggernaut. In two plunges
through the center O'Brien deposited
the ball 12 yards to the forward.
Barker added five more yards, and a
succession of heavy drills by the in-
vincible Price brought the oval peril-

ously near the goal line. Five yards
lapped the distance between the
leather and the goal post.

A touchdown seemed inevitable. The
U. of U. hunched themselves like a
phalanx and prepared for a final rally.
The red and white on the bleachers
looked on breathlessly. The Crescents
swung the terrible turtle back into
line, and plunged forward. The can-
vas mass swayed for a moment, and
then a wild battery of cheers sprung



GETTING ON THE CAMPUS.

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LEADING OFF A CRIPPLE.

line bore down upon him at the 25-yard
line.

The short, strong Romanesque cam-
paign of the red and white was over.
Price was given the ball and Varian
won new laurels by the brilliancy of
his tackle. He was through the line like
the darting of an arrow, and Price was
brought down almost before the snow
had crunched beneath his feet. O'Brien
was lying still and prone when the col-
umns separated. While he was still
viewing the landscape of the skies, the
referee's whistle sounded a shriek and
the first half was over.

With the beginning of the first half
it was hard to prophesy which team
the chances of war favored. Barker
captured the ball on the kick-off, and
was brought to the snow by Young on
the 25-yard line. The Crescents tried
the U. of U. front, but found it im-
passable, and the red and white were
again possessors of the ball.

Odell tried the doubtful experiment of
a punt, which resulted unhappily, al-
though Jepson's huge form was on the
ball. The Crescents tried a retaliatory
punt, but the effort brought grief to
the red and blue, for Odell gathered in
the ball.

The slippery oval was again lifted
in the air, this time by Varian. Gil-
mer took up the leather and then the
U. of U. returned to the former grind
through the center. Kimball and Por-
ter conjointly pounded through the op-
posing line for 15 yards. The bucking
was terribly effective.

A heavy drill through the center by
Porter landed the ball within five yards
of the Crescent goal. This was the
critical moment in the U. of U. cam-
paign. A few more of these heavy,
bounding strokes against the center
would have cast the oval over the goal
for a touchdown. The columns again
frowned each other, while the great
crowd hung breathlessly on the out-
come. There was a great heavy con-

(Continued on page 2.)

OUR WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Lamont Makes His An-
nual Report.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES NEARLY
FIFTY-TWO MILLIONS.

Army Consists of 25,246 Officers and
Men—Completion of Coast Defen-
ces—The Secretary Expresses His
High Appreciation of the Conduct
of the Men Who Wear the Blue
and Brass.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Secretary Lamont's report of the operations of the war department for 1893 shows total expenditures aggregating nearly \$52,000,000, and an unexpended balance of nearly \$2,000,000 turned back into the treasury at the end of the fiscal year. For the three years of Colonel Lamont's administration, the surplus has amounted to more than \$5,000,000.

On the first of July, 1893, but one high power gun was mounted. By the first of July next, we will have in position 70 high-power breech-loading guns and 95 breech-loading mortars of modern design, and by the following July, on completion of work already under way or provided for, 128 guns and 153 mortars. The battery of two or three of these guns takes the place of the former pretentious fort, and is vastly more effective. An eight-inch gun weighs 14½ tons, is 23½ feet long, requires a powder charge of 125 pounds and throws a projectile weighing 300 pounds about nine miles. A ten-inch gun weighs 20 tons, is 30½ feet long, requires a powder charge of 250 pounds and throws a projectile of 555 pounds about 12 miles. A 12-inch gun weighs 57 tons, is 40 feet long, requires a powder charge of 520 pounds, and throws a 1,000-pound projectile 13 miles. A 12-inch mortar weighs 39,120 pounds, is 12 feet long, requires a powder charge of 105 pounds and throws a filled projectile weighing 800 pounds over five miles.

The defenses now under consideration are distributed among the ports of Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Narragansett Bay, eastern entrance to Long Island sound, eastern and southern entrances to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Hampton Roads, Wilmington, Charles-
ton, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco, the mouth of the Columbia river, and Puget Sound.

The total amount appropriated for sea-
sonal defenses, including cost of
sites, fortifications and armament since
the adoption of the present scheme is
\$25,457,000, of which more than one-
third was carried by the act passed at
the last session of congress.

Before the end of the present year
we shall have 11 12-inch, 42 10-inch,
eight 9-inch, 6 rapid-fire guns and
112 mortar emplacements. By July
next, there should be completed 14
12-inch, 42 10-inch, 10 8-inch and 12
rapid-fire guns and 112 mortar em-
placements; and by the close of the
coming year, this will be increased to
20 12-inch, 66 10-inch, 25 8-inch and 15
rapid-fire guns and 156 mortar em-
placements.

In the belief that the problem of a
satisfactory disappearing gun-carriage
had been solved, the appropriations
committee was informed at the pre-
vious session of the present congress
that this department proposed to spend
no more money for gun-lift batteries,
thus saving \$20,000,000. The construc-
tion of the carriages in as large num-
bers as the appropriation would admit
was immediately undertaken, both at
the government carriage factory at
Watertown arsenal and under contract.

A still more difficult problem was the
designing of a disappearing all-around
fire carriage for the 12-inch breech-
loading rifle. How difficult a problem
it is will appear when it is noted that
such a carriage must endure without
breaking or straining any of its parts,
the tremendous shock due to the ballis-
tic force necessary to propel a 1,000-
pound projectile at a velocity of 2,100
feet per second, lowering its 32-ton
gun for a distance of nearly eight
feet to secure position for loading and
returning it to its firing position, and
that it must do this rapidly, certainly
and easily, and by mechanism not
liable to get out of order and only to
be operated by the average soldier.
The technical difficulties involved may,
perhaps, be better appreciated when it
is considered that a similar case would
be that of a 50-ton locomotive and
tender, running at a speed of 20 miles
an hour, which is required to be
brought to a full stop from this speed
within a distance of 16 feet, or one-
third of its length, yet so easily and
swiftly that at the end of the motion
there shall not be the slightest jar.

Both of these problems, it is believed,
have been satisfactorily solved. One
12-inch all around traverse disappear-
ing carriage is now under construction
and eight or ten such carriages of sim-
ilar design are about to be contracted.

Secretary Lamont says his predeces-
sors in office at the head of the war
department had during many years
the difficult task of arousing the pub-
lic mind to a realization of the na-
tional difficulties in the matter of coast
defense. The interest which has been
awakened has grown deeper each suc-
cessive congress and more liberal ap-
propriations for the accomplishment
of the adopted scheme have become
more liberal. Therefore, in submitting
the estimates for another year, he
feels that it is no longer necessary to
repeat the arguments that have been
reiterated so many times. While ear-
nestly inviting attention to the great
work which yet remains to be done,
it is also his fortune to have the
more grateful duty of exhibiting the
important results that have been ac-
tually accomplished, as well as the
splendid progress which is now being
made toward easy completion of the
work.

The armament of troops with the

new magazine arm was completed in
May, and the armory is turning out 125
rifles or carbines per day under the
appropriation made last year. All the
ammunition for small arms now made
are supplied with smokeless powder of
American manufacture and of a su-
perior quality.

The total expenditure for river and
harbor improvements ordered by con-
gress during the year ending June 30,
1893, including those of the Mississippi
and Missouri river commissions, was
\$17,039,900. Including the amounts ap-

THE HERALD BULLETIN

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Thanksgiving Day in Jail.

proportioned by the act of June 2, 1896,
there was available for expenditure
for rivers and harbors July 1, \$26,029,
000. The Mississippi river commission
has decided to discontinue the plan to
improve the river by bank protection,
and to adopt the plan of dredging
channels in shoal places and maintain-
ing with state and local co-operation,
an extensive levee system. With this
change of policy, the minority believe
the function of the commission is
ended and the work should be turned
over to the secretary of war.

As no water has yet been drawn for
use in the Chicago drainage canal, no
further facts can be given as to the
probable effect of abstracting 19,000
cubic feet of water per second from
Lake Michigan. The importance of in-
augurating a series of observations
and gaugings which will provide reli-
able data covering the lake levels and
the probable effect of the Chicago
drainage canal and the deepening of
connecting channels is again urged
upon congress. The army consists of
25,246 officers and men, or 284 below the
legal maximum. The effective field
strength on October 31 was 23,382.

The completion already of some
coast defenses and the approaching
completion of other modern batteries
render necessary a larger force of ar-
tillerists, but no other increase of the
army is asked for. The plan of state
coast defense involves 100 distinct bat-
teries in over 20 harbors, and a force
must gradually be supplied to take
care of guns and fortifications as they
are completed and maintain them in a
state of excellent defense.

Secretary Lamont says in closing his
last annual report: "I have satisfac-
tion in placing on record my high ap-
preciation of the character, ability and
zeal of the officers of our army, and
the general spirit of loyalty and pa-
triotic inspiration which pervades its
ranks. To these officers and men and
to the heads of departments in the war
office, all of whom have given faithful
support to the administration of this
department, I make the acknowl-
edgement which is their due."

WAS A FAMILY AFFAIR.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Had
No Guests.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The president
and Mrs. Cleveland occupied their pew
at the First Presbyterian church and
listened to a sermon this morning. They
had no guest at the White House
Thanksgiving dinner, which was al-
together a family affair. All the mem-
bers of the cabinet observed the holiday
in a similar manner at their residences.
In the afternoon the president and
Private Secretary Thurber accomplished
considerable executive work. All the
departments were closed for the day.
The trades were generally suspended and
the few weather drew thousands to the
surrounding country, football fields and
the races.

McKINLEY DIED OUT.

Ate Thanksgiving Turkey With an
Old Friend.

Canton, Nov. 26.—Major McKinley
was up early this morning and at about
8:30 o'clock Ex-Senator Washburn of
Minnesota called upon him and con-
versed for an hour. The president-elect
took advantage of the brilliant sunshine
to drive with Mrs. McKinley and
later a short stroll with one of his
friends.

Major and Mrs. McKinley ate their
Thanksgiving dinner with an old rela-
tive, Mrs. Mary Lester Reynolds. There
were 25 at table, and it was a merry
party. Mother McKinley was the guest
of honor at Mrs. W. K. Miller's.

BRYAN AT HOME.

Gets There in Time to Carve His
Turkey.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 26.—William Jen-
nings Bryan reached Lincoln from
Denver today in time to enjoy his
Thanksgiving dinner at home with his
family and help dispose of a 25-pound
turkey which came with the compli-
ments of the Democratic Free Silver
club of Cheyenne, Mich. The Bryan
home is still quarantined and friends
of the family were unable to call. Ruth
Bryan, who is suffering from diph-
theria, is mending slowly. Aside from
attending to his correspondence, which
is large, and working some on his
book, Mr. Bryan has no plans for the
immediate future. He has not an-
nounced the topic of his lecture series.

The steamers Alcantara and Buenos
Ayres have left Barcelona for Havard
with 150 troops and a quantity of am-
munition and arms.

Great damage done by storms at
Trieste.

DINGLEY AND HIS BILL.

Hardly Possible It Will Become
a Law.

WAS INTERESTING ONLY AS AN
EMERGENCY MEASURE.

Cleveland Would Surely Veto It.
Even Though It Should Pass Both
Houses—McKinley May Call an
Extra Session—Changes Possible
in the Present Tariff Law.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, Nov. 26.—Senator Quay
is quoted as favoring the passage of
the Dingley bill to avoid an extra ses-
sion of congress. It is observed, how-
ever, that the senator says: "If the
Dingley bill could be resurrected from
its burial place and enacted into law
after necessary changes, that course
would be preferable to an extra ses-
sion."

But it is well understood that even
if the Dingley bill should pass the
senate and be accepted by the house
in its amended form, it would not re-
ceive the signature of the president.
The Herald correspondent has exclu-
sive information from an authoritative
source of some very important develop-
ments which have culminated within
the last few days. The committee on
ways and means, whose Republican
membership will remain the same in
the Fifty-fifth congress as it is in the
Fifty-fourth, originates all revenue
measures. That committee is utterly
opposed to the enactment of the Dingley
bill into law, as it was only in-
tended as an emergency measure for
revenue purposes. Republican mem-
bers of the ways and means commit-
tee have not waited for a meeting to
be held here, but have been in com-
munication with each other since the
election. They have concluded that
even if the Dingley bill should pass
the senate, it will be put to sleep in
the house, and they have ascertained
positively that President Cleveland
would veto the bill, even if it should
pass both houses. By the exercise of
the most delicate bit of diplomacy they
have learned this from Mr. Cleveland.

They have also communicated with
President-elect McKinley, and he has
given them a free expression of opin-
ion in effect that no fragmentary or "ill-
considered" legislation should be at-
tempted or permitted, and that an
extra session should be called promp-
ly after the 4th of March, and that the
tariff schedules should be thoroughly
revised. The Republican programme,
as arranged by the leaders through
their conferences and correspondence,
is to pigeonhole the bill, should it be
by any chance pass the senate and be
returned to the house for concurrence
in senate amendments.

Between the 4th and 15th of March
President McKin